

PICKFORD, G.

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Quart. Journ. Fla. Acad. Sci., 20(4), 1957.

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## RESEARCH NOTE

### Additions to the Fishes Known from the Vicinity of Cedar Key, Florida

Two species of the family Carangidae are added to the list of fishes known from the vicinity of Cedar Key, Florida (Reid, 1954, *Bull. Mar. Sci. Gulf & Caribb.*, 4(1) : 1-94. Caldwell, 1954, *Quart. Journ. Fla. Acad. Sci.*, 17(3) : 182-184. Caldwell, 1955, *Ibid.*, 18(1) : 48. Caldwell, 1957, *Ibid.*, 20(2) : 126-128. Kilby, 1955, *Tulane Stud. Zool.*, 2(8) : 175-247). These specimens are in the collections of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service's South Atlantic Fishery Investigations at Brunswick, Georgia.

*Caranx ruber* (Bloch). Jack crevalle or green jack. Two specimens, 129 and 137 mm. in standard length, were taken by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service M/V *Silver Bay*, Station 152, 29°01' N., 83°21' W., approximately 11 miles southwest of Cedar Key, August 21, 1957. This species has only rarely been reported from the northern Gulf of Mexico (Berry, MS, *Fish. Bull. Fish & Wildl. Serv.*).

*Seriola dumerili* (Risso). Great amberjack. One specimen, 150 mm. in standard length, was taken at *Silver Bay* Station 152 (data as above). Another, 250 mm. in standard length, was caught at Seahorse Reef, October 12, 1957, by Dr. E. Lowe Pierce, University of Florida. These identifications are based on the descriptions of Ginsburg (1952, *Pub. Inst. Mar. Sci.*, 2(2) : 43-117). The nuchal band is vaguely visible on the 150-mm. specimen and extends from over the eye to the origin of the first dorsal fin; but it is not present on the 250-mm. specimen. The great amberjack is relatively common in the Gulf of Mexico, and visual accounts of amberjacks of over six feet in total length are probably attributable to this species.—Frederick H. Berry, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Brunswick, Ga.

Quart. Journ. Fla. Acad. Sci., 20(4), 1957.